like politicians in office? Because they are always for-getting everything. THREE skirts instead of two, worn one above the other, is to be the fashion for street costumes the coming season.

A BALTIMORE girl has broken her engagement because her lover couldn't af-ford to give her a diamond pledge of

A MIDDLING SIZED boy, writing a composition on "Extremes," remarked that "we himself. should endeavor to avoid extremes, especially those of wasps and bees." ADVICE TO HUSBANDS. - Settle as much

KEEP your store of smiles and your kind thoughts for home; give to the world only those which are to spare, and, thus, you will always have some to spare.

1. Pro-

A Canada editor says he has "a keen rapier to prick all fools and knaves." His friends, if they are prudent, will take it from him. He might commit suicide. Tony, a little Italian, who peddles pop

MRS, CATHARINE EDWARDS WAS recentburied at Dubuque, lowa, robed in a bu

by her twenty-six years since. length of days.

LANCASTER, Mass., contains in its poorhouse an old woman, known as "Aunt Gates," who distinctly remembers seeing her father take down his gun to fight the red-coats at Bunker Hill.

A DANBURY Mantalini, who played suicide with laudanum, etc., to test the affection of his spouse, was quietly resuscitated by the lady's running a cambric needle into one of his lower

they are of no use to the boys.

It was Sunday in Grass Valley, California. Joe Bonvirt went out for a walk on Dead Man's Flat, instead of staying at home and reading While he was out he picked up a nugget of gold, which was worth \$250. Sabbath breakers are not to take Joe for an example.

ot to take Joe for an example.

The Sacramento (Cal.) Grand Jury, in their report on the County Jall, say: "We would recommend the removal of the jailor, P. McGowan, for taking prisoners out and strolling around the city with them in the dead hours of midnight, leav-ing the control of the jail to one of the

A Wonthly Baptist, of Boston, anxious to help a denominational school, agreed to leave it \$100,000 at his death, if the institution would pay him the interest on \$100,000, at six per cent, up to that event. The shrewdness of it lies in the fact that he could get his life insured for that amount for \$4,000 or \$5,000, leaving him a very comfortable income besides! That is, for a nice annual revenue of, say, \$3,000, he would let any college insure 3,000, he would let is life for \$100,000. uld let any college insure

How to QUIT THE USE OF TOBACCO.

The man who would free himself from The man who would free himself from the bondage of tobacco-using, must make up his mind that he has a hard struggle to pass through, call all will-power to his aid, and resolve to quit at once and for-ever. This leaving off by degrees seldom succeeds. It is better to make the battle short, sharp and decisive. A thorough course of bathing, to eliminate the tobac co from the system, will make the struggle much less severe, and prove the greatest aid that can be given.—Hearth and

MRS. FAIR'S interviewer writes, Feb-Mas. Fair's interviewer writes, February 17: Since the welcome intelligence of a new trial being granted, Mrs. Fair less wonderfully improved in appearance. Her cheeks have gained something of color. The expression of utter abandonment which she wore on the occasion of her suit with Dr. Trask has disappeared, and a bright, hopeful light now beams in her eyes. The woman has evidently undergone aperfect change. The prospect of an impending death of disgrace on the gallows, succeeded by a new lesse of life and a hope of altimate acquital, have wrought a complete transformation.

At the time understanding and a to give her a diamonal factorial.

A New York woman, in 1870, took at seventeen patents, and, according to the records, most of them were sold before they were issued.

An Independence (Iowa) damsel having offended a gentleman at the late leap year emirely free from the national mania for office-holding." The graduate of one of the best schools of the land, an institution for mental discipling quite the peace societies that ever assembled on either side of the Atlantic Ocean. [Appeared solding of the land, an institution for mental discipling quite the peace of Harvard and Yale, and having a military record which would have made him an "available" candidate, had he chosen an "available from analogy is never entirely satisfact-ory. In the general feeling of anxiety no one shared so deeply as General Grant ory. In the

The period of faith has lost itself in the epoch of absolute knowledge. The experiment has been tried. The military money upon your wife as you can, for her second husband, poor fellow! may not have a sixpence.—Judy.

record of General Grant has been celipsed by his civil record. This is not a random claim made in the interest of a party, but claim made in the interest of a party, but a truth from which there is no intelligent escape. The chief points of the record

are as follows:
1. President Grant broke up the whisky ring. That was his first triumph. He laid the foundation for that in the appointment of George S. Boutwell to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. No man in the country understood more thorough corn and fruit in a basket at Eureka, Cal. Mr. Boutwell. He organized that Buwas once a prosperous merchant of Sacramento, worth \$40,000 or \$50,000. last. Coupling honesty with intelligence, he brought to the initial work of reform it held by him who was "first in war, first habit made for that purpose thirty-six the qualifications of success. Incompeyears ago, and interred in a lot purchased tent and rascally officials were weeted A PHYSICIAN in New Hampshire has connected with the assessment and col-used the same horse for twenty-six consecutive years. The animal shows what connivance at thievery were over. It air and exercise will do for health and was not three months after the present Administration came into power before the whisky ring, and every other ring for defrauding the Government out of inter-nal revenue, had been broken up. The proof of this is found in the increased evenue derived from internal taxation. The Government has derived more revenue from spirits at fifty cents per gallon under Grant than it did from the two dollar tax under Johnson. The amount dis-tilled is no greater, if asgreat. From the

cambric needle into one of his lower limbs.

"Colonel W— is a fine-looking man," said Jerkins. "Yes," said Noggins; "I was taken for him once." "Yout why you are as ugly as a stump fence." "I can't help that; I was taken for him. I endorsed his note, and was taken for him by the sheriff."

A woman raised to the third power of widowhood has the photographs of her three departed lords in a group, with a vignette of herself in the centre, and underneath is the prescription, "The Lord will provide."

An erudite Connecticut farmer has seen somewhere a saying that "strays" to the set of such a fact there is no escape.

2. The next monster to fall dead was to the ladian ring. That was as old as the Democratic party. When the motto, "to the victor belong the spoils," was made the corner-stone of the party in power, this ring began to form. For twelve years the Democratis held undisputed sway at Washington. The Whigs won a barren victory in 1840, Tyler going over to the enemy. Eight years more were added to the ring. The Whig party either did not attempt its overthrow, or utterly failed to accomplish it during the Taylor-Filmore Administration. The Democratic party. When the motto, "to the corner-stone of the party in power, the victor belong the spoils," was made to to the long the spoils, "as a sump fence."

A woman raised to the third power of widowhood has the photographs of her three departed lords in a group, with a vignette of herself in the corner-stone of the party in power, the victor belong the spoils," was made the corner-stone of the party in power, the victor belong the spoils, "as a sump fence."

A woman raised to the third power of widowhood has the photographs of her the corner-stone of the party in power, the victor belong the spoils, "as a sump fence."

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A woman raised to the third power of widowhood was the ladian ring. That was a sold as t logic of such a fact there is no escape.

2. The next monster to fall dead was the Indian ring. That was as old as the Democratic party. When the motto, "to \$60,235,100.68 extravagancy to the victor belong the spoils," was made excess of income, in a time of profound the victor belong the party in power, peace. Not only did the Buchanan Advances of the party in power, peace. An erudite Connecticut farmer has seen somewhere a saying that "straws show which way the wind blows." Being skeptical, he made a practical test of its truth by placing a bundle of straw on the top of his harn, and is firmly convinced that the adage is a delusion.

Some young scamps have, it appears, been in the habit of gumming the slide at the Post-Office in St. John, N. B., thereby causing the letters to remain where they can be easily picked out and appropriated if they contain valuables, or returned if Through Indian Commissioner aid the Quakers. With them friendship

The Rondout (N, Y.) Freeman records the recent marriage of a couple, each seventy-nine years old, in Downsville, Delaware County, who have loved each other ware County, who have loved each other than the Indian ring was born. After considerable preliminary work, the many properties of the Administration of

The words which Walter Scott puts in the most sanguinary manner."

The words which Walter Scott puts in the mouth of Jeanie Deans, in her memorable address to the Queen, are as true as they are beautiful: "When the hour of trouble comes—and seldom may it visit your ladyship—and when the hour of death comes to high and low—lang and death comes to high and low—lang and taxation, but with marked general thrift death comes to high and low—lang and late may it be yours, O, my leddy!—it is na what we have done for oursels, but what we have done for others that we think on most pleasantly."

A worthy Baptist, of Boston, anxious ing the last three years as much as the

Vice-President Colfax on the Controversy Between England and the United States.

At a meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of the 22d ult., in honor of Washington's birthday, Hon. Schuyler Colfax was one of the speakers. He said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: If my heart were of stone, and I can assure you it is not, it would warm with such a greeting as that with which you welcome me to this stand to-night. In the days of my boyhood I lived in this city of Brooklyn, never dreaming that I should return to you to be thus honored. [Applause.] Mr. Colfax then spoke of the four great holidays of the year, first of which, he said, was the birthday of him who was called the "Father of his Country;" second, the birthday of the nation; third, the birthday of Him who came to give greeting as that with which you welcome the birthday of Him who came to give salvation to men; and fourth, the birth-day of the world itself. He then gave a perfect change. The prospect of an imending death of disgrace on the gallows, acceeded by a new lease of life and a ope of ultimate acquital, have wrought complete transformation.

William W. Hawrisons, of Millaborship Pa, who recently died, at an adverse process of all patterns and rest the world liself. He then gave a sketch of the life and early training of washington, and said the very hope of the nation depended upon the youth of the age, and the training they received. With Washington, he said, he believed war to be the curse of all patterns and rest this world liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the nation depended upon the youth of the mation depended upon the youth of the lise and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself. He then gave a sketch to file and early training of the morid liself.

with the same of the training they received. With Washington, he said, he believed war to be the curse of all advanced age, was early in life deprived by ricematism of the use of his right second the blessing of God could be asked, and both legs. The flesh on these limbs radiusly surveiled sway, while his best with the blessing of God could be asked, and both legs. The flesh on these limbs radiusly of God could be settled and body continued. "No war for the settlement of difficulties which can be settled and body continued to grow into all the proportions of a well-developed man." For purposes of locomotion he was placed in a box, in which, constantly lying on the box, in which, constantly lying on a first the last sixty years. In acquired to go for and shed their heart's blood. It is always and the time of the animon English education, taught school of a number of years, and at the time of his death was sorving his seventh term as a salknike of the Peace, having acted to be made. It was made because the American people demanded that the animon English content to the other great English-speaking in action of the leading men of the civilized to the animon English education, taught school of the fleating men of the civilized to the content of the fleating men of the civilized to the animon English education, taught school of the fleating remore the total transfer the continued of the content of

drift into-even against the will of our It is three years ago to day since General Grant became President Grant. By these three years he will be judged at the bar of public opinion on the next national election day. The Presidential office has, therefore, a triennial period as distinct as its quadrennial, and it is more important to estimate it correctly. After a President has retired from public life, or entered upon his final term, it is not of much practical consequence whether he is appreciated or not; but when the people."

This is what these unfortunate men are governors and rulers—another war. I know when the evil conflict closed a common remark made by public men was "We will let this be a standing dispute, and when Great Britain becomes involved in trouble with her own people or with a foreign nation, we will put to her lips the poisoned chalice she put to ours." But the American people ("the plain-speken people," as Abraham Lincoln called them) said to our leading men, "Never! we denounce this wrong. We denounced it as wrong during the revers want is supplied and their bendage made called them) said to our leading men, "Never! we denounce this wrong. We watching, not knowing what hour they will be drawn away out of the reader. much practical consequence whether he is appreciated or not; but when the people are about to decide upon his retention in office, an examination into his record is intensely practical.

At the time U. S. Grant took the Presidential oath, he had never, we believe, held any civil office. It would seem as if nature said to herself at his creation: "America shall have at least one citizen entirely free from the national mania for office-holding." The graduate of one of the best schools of the land, an institution for mental discipline quite the peer of Harvard and Yale, and having a military record which would have made him the design of the Atlantic Ocean. [Applause.] I give no credit to what I hear by the cable under the ocean as to the "mother country" (as we call her here), response that when the people are about to decide upon his retention in office, an examination into his record in office, and then set right." [Applause.]

And that treaty was made by which the sea almost sudde

ceive one dollar as the result of that ar-bitration, I would stand before my countrymen and say, settle this question, whether we receive nothing or whether our share becomes bankrupt, rather than recede a hair's breadth from the great moral question that these nations occupy to-day in respect to other nations on the earth. [Applause]. It says to the countries of Europe in trumpet tones, "disband your armies of millions of men in France, Germany, Austria, and in Russia, and copy our example, and submit your disputes to impartial arbitration." [Great applaese.] This is the counsel I would give to you, to all men; it is a warning to

ountrymen." [Continued applause.] The Buchanan, Johnson and Grant Administrations.

in peace, and first in the hearts of his

THE contest in New Hampshire has served a good purpose in bringing to light the real nature of the present Ad-ministration, as compared with previous Administrations. The Chief of the War-rant Division of the Treasury Department has made out an elaborate state-ment, showing the expenditures of Bu-elanan's Administration, in excess of its receipts. They were as follows: For the fiscal year 1858, \$27,529,904.43; 1859, \$15,584,511.10; 1860, \$7,065,990.56; 1861, to the close of the Administration in March, \$10,054,654.59; making a total of ministration bring upon us a four years' war, but it greatly depreciated the na-tional credit. The loans rendered necesary by the excess of expenditures over ome were negotiated at a very heavy

But this is not all. The Administra-

ion of Buchanan robbed the National reasury of its funds, including the Inian trust fund bonds, and by its extray-Parker, and a special commission composed of such men as John V. Farwell less than 82% cents on the dollar to above park W. E. Dodge, he commenced a raid par, by which their value has been entered to the extent of \$338,017,411.50." The Johnson Administration made a still more dishonest record than that of to the Indians is enjoined as a special rethe Indians is enjoined as a special religious duty. Their ecclesiastical machinery is eccentric on this point. With this three-fold alliance, the Administration set about the work of Indian reform. So complete has been its success that Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, a leader of the Democracy, has recently publicly testified to its thoroughness. testified to its thoroughness.

3. The next great reform is still incomite widows and orphans of soldiers is \$10. enty-nine years old, in Downsville, Delaware County, who have loved each other from childfood, but have been separated by malign fate, and have not even met, until recently, for many years.

A FASHION reporter describes some of the toilets at a recent party at Cheyenne: "The belle of the evening was Miss W. She was dressed fauitlessly in a linsey-woolsey of the palest shade of cafe au lait, cut en train, and trimmed with Chicago relies. Miss H. wore a polonaise made of blue jeans, postillioned in the back, cut ris-a-ris with a de trop bias, and gored in the most sanguinary manner."

In the Indian ring was born. After considerable preliminary work, the machinery of reform was set in motion with the last new year. It will require time to carry out what has been begun. The initial steps were taken against the protests of professional politicians, and could the inner workings of events be laid bare, we should see that the Administration had barder work to inaugurate this reform than to carry out the other two—so stubborn is patronage, and so hard is it to lose that layer of gelden eggs. What this Presidential term began, the next will have to finish.

4. The reduction of the debt, coupled considerable preliminary work, the ma-now are nearly one hundred million dol-chinery of reform was set in motion with lars less than they were under the John as it has been with a corresponding reduction of taxes, is the most conspicuous merit of these three years. The reducthe same bond cannot be purchased for less than \$101 in gold. There has been a corresponding appreciation of currency. The people have been benefited quite as such as the Government by the reforms

In Chains, Awaiting Madness.

THERE is a farm house about two miles m Arnold Station, Ciny County, over which sadness, and sorrow, and terror are brooding, for in one of the rooms of the house are two strong men, heavily froned and chained to the floor. They are waiting there for a most ter-

rible malady to take possession of them, and after putting them to a torture a ousand times worse than that of the inthousand times worse than that of the in-quisition, to destroy their lives. When a mad dog killed by Campbell, at Liberty, several days ago, was on its destroying mission throughout the coun-try, those two men crossed its path and received its terrible bite. The mad stone was applied, but, fearing and doubting its efficacy, they prepared for the fearful or-deal of an attack of hydrophobia. Not knowing at what hour the fell disorder knowing at what hour the fell disorder might make its appearance, and fearing for the safety of their wives, little ones and friends, they had heavy irons made and friends, they had heavy irons made for the purpose, and bound themselves so

f for the purpose, and bound themselves so
securely that it would require almost the
strength of a Sampson to break their
fastenings. Their hands are securely
manacled, a strong iron band is locked
around their waists, and to this band is
wedded a heavy chain, one end of which
is fastened to a heavy ring-bolt in the
floor—and there they stand, walting.
Waiting for the dread approach of the
awful maddening stupor that announces
the flow of the poison through the blood
and the brain; waiting for the stupor and the brain; waiting for the stupor from which they will revive by the quick and sudden twitching of the muscles, deadly pains in the head and through the body, and burning cychalls, while poison-

This is what these unfortunate men are

watching, not knowing what hour they will be drawn away out of the reach of

standing all over the world that every question and difference between these two nations are to be submitted to arbitration at Geneva, to the persons appointed by monarchies to settle the questions between the republic and the monarchy-[applause]—I say neither nation will dare, in the face of the civilized world, to destroy that compact, which is solemny made before God and which is solemnly made before God and man, and to leave those irritations open for further altercation in the future. [Applause]. Not not If we were not to receive one dollar as the result of that ments, but the venerable spinster of three score and ten didn't die, and, after some years, becoming discouraged at the constant drain upon his resources, he assigned the policy to one Peter Conkling. The latter bore the brunt of annual payments for seven years, and gave it up as a bad job, assigning the policy to James Conkling, who was plucky to the end, and paid regularly up to the year of his death, which occurred when Miss Whitbeck was ninety or thereabouts. Meanwhile the case had become famous in the office, and case had become famous in the office, and No. '3,615' was looked upon as a verita ble curiosity in life underwriting. After Mr. Conkling's death his executors made the payments, and so much a custom had it become that they made one payment after her death, of which they did not learn for several months, residing several hundred miles away. This, of course, will be refunded. The executors will re-ceive the amount of the policy, \$1,300,

Home Letters.

ontrive most opportunities for friendly etter-writing. Their paper may be small, their handwriting large, their words few, and under some circumstances these are legitimate devices, without which they could not continue to write at all; but

utterly forgotten by the friend and companion of her happy childhood. Is there an old acquaintanee whom you sedom see, but whom you ought not forget; who knew and loved you when you were both children together, and who still prizes your friendship though it is of little use to him? Now and then write to him? With the work friend, and thy father's friend forsake not." Is there a servant, retired from your service, who has nursed your children, been a kind and true friend to you in sad and dark hours, who is posed to the ameliorating influence of the your children, been a kind and true friend to you in sad and dark hours, who is growing old, as you yourself some day will grow old, with few chances in a dult life, and few pleasures in a poor one? Occasionally send a message to that dear though humble friend, if not always in your own hand, at any rate, by your wife or child. It will stir thoughts of alumbering happiness in a kind heart that has loved you with a love as good as a rich man's love, and served you with service. But the general farmer has to provide the sum of the sum have you aged parents, living far away, your success, and whose constant prayers have much more to do with it than you know of? Never let them feel that you are too busy to think of them, or too important to care for them. Visit them when you can; you will not have them much longer; but regularly make time to write. - Sunday Magazine.

The Plantamour Comet.

We have reason to know that many weak people have been alarmed, and many still weaker people made positively ill, by an announcement that has appeared in almost all the newspapers, to the effect that Professor Plantamour, of Geneva, has discovered a comet of immense size, which is to "collide," as our American friends would say, with our planet on the 12th of August next. We fear that there is no foundation whatever for the rumor. In the present state of science nothing In the present state of science nothing could be more acceptable than the appearance of a good large comet, and the nearer it comes to us the better, for the spectroscope has a long account to settle with the whole genus, which, up to the present time, has fairly eluded our grasp. But it is not too much to suppose that the laymen in these matters might imagine that the discovery would be too dearly bought by the ruin of our planet. Doubtless, if such ruin were possible, or, indeed, probable—but let us discuss this point. Kepler, who was wont to say that there are as In the present state of science nothing introduced in the management of our naler, who was wont to say that there are as many comets in the sky as fishes in the ocean, has had his opinion endorsed in later times by Arago, who has estimated the number of these bodies which traverse the solar system at 17,500,000. But what follows from this? Surely that comets are very harmless bodies, or we should have suffered from them long before this, even if we do not admit that the earth is as old as geologists would make it. Dut this is not all. It is a now in the among their number which have withal among their number which have withat put on a very portentous appearance are merely the celestial equivalent of our terrestrial 'windbags'—brought down to their proper level they would have shrunk into very small dimensions indeed. But there is more comfort still. The comet of 1870 positively got so near to Junifer that it get entances him. to Jupite that it got entaughed among his moons, the diameter of the smallest of which is only some 2,000 miles; but the moons pursued their course as if nothing had happened, while the comet was so discomfited by the encounter that it returned by another road—i. c., astronomiturned by another road—6. c., astronomically speaking, its orbit was entirely changed. While, last of all, in our correspondence this week will be found one fact the more in favor of the idea that, in 1861, we actually did pass through a comet. We have a suggestion for those weak people who are still alarmed by these celestial portents, and steadily refuse to acquaint themselves with the most elementary work on astronomy, which elementary work on astronomy, which would convince them how groundless their fears are. In India, during the last their fears are. In India, during the last eclipse, the priests reaped magnificent barvests from the offerings of the faithful. In England, possibly, it would be considered incorrect to make such offerings to the priest; but let them still be made—to the Royal Astronomical Society. In this way the English Philisting would approach nearer the standar of his less civilized brother; science would be benefited, and, doubtless the open

The Application of Manure.

Is the older States manure makes the rops. We at the West, says the Western Rural, are beginning to appreciate the mportance of manure. In its manufacure and application there is a wide field opened to the farmer. We have repeatedly written on the subject, and the subject article, by a correspondent of the New England Homestead, is timely and measuring.

The value and necessity of manures to accessful farming is now universally ad-nitted, but there is still much that is faulty in the mode of applying them; and while it is acknowledged that there is still much to learn respecting their operation, there are some principles that experience there are some principles that experience teaches are worthy of more notice than has been given them. In our researches upon this subject we find it difficult to adopt any specific rule of practice, because of the varied circumstances connected with their application. For instance, we attempt to determine the depth stance, we attempt to determine the depth it should be covered by soil, and we find that the soil may be hard and unyielding, or it may be porous and dry. The question is forced upon us, Does manure pass off from a sandy soil by evaporation, or does it descend deep into the earth with the water. he water?

If a quantity of manure is exposed to the action of air and rains, its value is after a while dissipated. While some of the most valuable portions of the manure are escaping in the form of gas, rains are vashing away valuable particles that are not taken off in the atmosphere, till at length, by the combined process of washing and evaporation, nothing is left but a mass of inert matter. This same wasting process goes on in a greater or less degree when the manure is deposited in the soil, modified, of course, by the nature of the soil and the depth to which it is buried.

Por a fight and porous soil, a deeper covering is required to prevent evaporation than would be necessary in one more mpact; but the more loose the soil, th greater would be the liability of wast-from the descent of manure by water On the descent of manure by water On the other hand, the soil may be hard and stiff; we may say perhaps there is no danger of waste, either from evaporation or the lenching process in such a soil, yet if we bury the manure beneath a ten-inch furrow the process will be very slow. The heat and moisture of the atmost benefited by the application. This class of soils, as a general role, have in them some valuable elements of fertility, so which is about half the amount paid in locked up by strong union with other sub-premiums by them and their predeces-stances that plants cannot appropriate them to their uses, unless something be added which has the power to destroy or break up the national combination, re-OFTEN the busiest men are those who and render them accessible to the wants ontrive most opportunities for friendly of vegetables. Under such circumstances, it is of primary importance that the ma-nure should be buried at just the right depth to produce these results; but the kinds of crops are so numerous, the cir-cumstances connected with their cultivathan other men's long ones; and those who remember Bishop Villier's short notes will have often felt as if his own magical smile shone out through them, as with a warmth and brightness of summer. cultivated.

Markey you a sick sister, whose lonely life has but few bright clouds in it? Now should be applied to the soil to secure and then make her feel that she is not utterly forgotten by the friend and comtierly forgotten by the friend and com-

man's love, and served you with service But the general farmer has to provide that no mere wages could repay. Or for the wants of a greater variety of crops; his vegetables and tobacco, root and grain crops, all call for manure. When their may be, in some remote home, whose crops, all call for manure. When their monotonous and ever-shortening life is wants are supplied, and, perhaps, his stock never so pleasantly broken as by news of compost exhausted, then his grass and you; who's midnight thoughts and noon-forage crops seem hopelessly to inquire if day musing are ever full of you; who grow young and brave in the thought of there is nothing left for them. With him grow young and brave in the thought of there is nothing left for them. With him there is scarcely a day in the whole year when there is not a demand for manure. If he strolls over his fields on a tour of observation, or climbs to the observatory on his well ventilated barn, where he can see all his landed possessions, every living plant on that broad domain seems to call

him, "Manure! more manure!" This universal demand formanure, and the extreme difficulty with which any definlte course can be mapped out with regard to the depth to which it should be cover-ed, or the time when it should be applied, should stimulate the farmer to study more carefully its operation upon the soil and effect on the crop, that he may be able to act understandingly in each individual CILBO.

How to Prevent Spring Diseases. Ir is an indisputable, physiological truth that if the instincts of nature were yielded to in the spring; were cherished in her desire to take less and less food as the weather grows warmer, as they are yielded to in the autumn in taking more, a very large amount of the diseases of spring and summer would be avoided The great practical lesson to be learned in reference to the subject, a question of reference to the subject, a question of health and disease—yes, in multi-tudes of cases, a question of life and death—is simply this: As the winter passes, and the balmy spring-time comes on, do nothing to increase the appetite; eat no more than is called for; do not be uneasy because you have little or no relish for your food; eat less and less every day. The very best way to increase your pleasure of eating is to change the quality of food; use articles less carbonaceous, less warming; send from your table the pork and bacon, and fat meats, oils, and sugars, and starches, and meats, oils, and sugars, and starches, and fat GATS-meats, oils, and sugars, and starches, and RYE-v sago, and the tapioca pudding, and the BARLE dumplings, and the rich pastries; get FORK-10 carding Williams, and the snads, the turnip-tops, and carding the snads, the turnip-tops and carding tops.

early berry and the daily fruit, and lean meats; pay increasing attention to the cleanliness of the skin; be more in the air; sleep in better ventilated rooms; let your windows be raised high at night and your inner doors be left wide open.—Dr. Hall's "Realth by Good Living."

Your inner doors be left while open.—Dr. Hall's "Health by Good Living."

Few of our institutions are accomplishing so much for the general well-being of society as the system of Life Assurance. Numberless familes have been saved by its instrumentality from poverty and dependence. It furnishes an incentive to and the means for a wise provision against the future, and the changes which it may have in store. This system is yearly growing in the favor of the public, and all classes, whether rich or poor, are more and more disposed to avail themselves of the advantages which it brings within their reach. This is demonstrated by the rapidly increasing business of some of our leading life insurance companies. The annual statement of the New York Life Insurance Company, of 340 and 348 Broadway, New York, just published, makes an exhibit, with which its policy-holders may well be gratified, and of which its officers have good reason to be proud. The assets of this Company have increased during the last ten years from \$2,500,000 to nearly \$20,000,000. The number of policies issued by it during the last year is 8,000, insuring over \$24,600,000. As a annual dividend has been declared from its divisible surplus of nearly \$1,500,000. Such a statement as this speaks loudly in favor of the pruduces and zeal with which the business management of this Company has been conducted. The New York Life has age and experiences, and is well known to be one of the soundest corporations in the country, and the efficiency of management which has accurred it such success in the past is a sufficient warrant for the expectation of continued prosperity in the future.—New York Tellons.

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D. B. Fisk & Co., the largest importers and wholesale dealers in millinery goods in the West, and the first to find new quarters and built and occupied a new brick store, at 27 and 29 South Clinton street, with three floors, 50x150 feet—over half an acre of floor room—with admirably arranged and elegant offices, ladies' parlors, tollet rooms, and every convenience for doing an immense business. Their stock, of their own importation, or direct from the manufacturers, is large, choice, and all fiew, and of the latest styles. More centrally located thail before the fire, out of the dirt and dust of the burnt district, within a block of the Sherman, Briggs Barnes and Clifton Hotels, but two blocks from the Alton & St Louis, and the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depots, and but three from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, with horse car and omnibus lines in front and on either ullt and occupied a new brick store, at 27 cago & Northwestern Railway, with horse car and omnibus lines in front and on either aide leading from all the other railroads, they now occupy the very focus of the converging lines of travel, to gather in the vast trade of the Northwest. With superior facilities, ample means, long experience and skill in business, with their prestige and popularity as the leading house in their line in the West—largely increased since the fire, by showing themselves to be equal to great emergencies—and with their commendable system of making the same efforts to picase customers and secure trade as if they were a customers and secure trade as if they were a new house with reputation and fortune yet to win, their continued success is as sure as the law of cause and effect. It is such as they who are the resurrection and the life of Chicago's prosperity.—Chicago Tribune.

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